

Richmond Times-Dispatch

THE TIMES, Founded.....1888
THE DISPATCH, Founded.....1880

Published every day in the year by The Times-Dispatch Publishing Company, Inc. Address all communications to THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Times-Dispatch Building, 10 South Tenth Street, Richmond, Va.

TELEPHONE, RANDOLPH 1
Publication Office.....10 South Tenth Street
South Richmond.....1020 Hull Street
Petersburg.....100 North Sycamore Street
Richmond.....218 Eighth Street

HASBROOK, STORY & BROOKS, INC.
Special Advertising Representatives.
New York.....200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia.....1000 Market Street
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES				
BY MAIL	One Year	Six Months	Three Months	One Month
POSTAGE PAID				
Daily and Sunday.....	\$8.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$1.25
Daily only.....	4.00	2.00	1.00	.35
Sunday only.....	2.00	1.00	.50	.25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg:
Daily with Sunday, one week.....15 cents
Daily without Sunday, one week.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Manuscripts and communications submitted for publication will not be returned unless accompanied by postage stamps.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

The Right to Snore

BECAUSE neighbors a block away heard his snores, a Baltimore negro, sleeping in a wagon, was told by a policeman to turn over and try again. He wanted to fight, so they took him in. Then he snored so loudly in the police station that other guests complained, and demanded that he be thrown out. The magistrate fined him for disorderly conduct in sleeping in the wagon and starting a fight, but reserved judgment as to his right to snore. It is too bad. There should have been a decision on this important point.

Has a man a right to snore? Has a woman a right to whistle in her sleep? Snoring is an involuntary enjoyment of slumber. It is not like playing a cornet all night, dancing the tango on the floor of the flat overhead or practicing on a trombone. All these things are voluntary disturbances. No man is obliged to keep folk awake with a raucous slip-horn. He is master of his actions. But who shall say, and successfully maintain it, that the snorer is not entirely within his rights, or that, if ordered by the court to be silent when communing with Morpheus, he could even by the most conscientious effort comply with that order, when his snorer wanted to snore?

It is a fine point—a most delicate point.

Hats Off to Helena

HELENA is not a woman—she is a town in Montana, wherein sit the august legislative body of that Splendid State where the present generation is two degrees removed from those who blazed the woods to find their way home. Out of the effete East into the rugged Northwest floated a fantastic idea that women need some special sort of protection. Providence, it seemed, had failed to endow woman with common sense. In the East, this called for policemen and women caretakers, chaperons and professional uplifters, all to warn woman of some pitfall ahead, or guard her against her natural enemy, man. Women in the East, said the uplifters, were all in Sabine peril of capture by this awful enemy. Out in Helena they have feet to walk upon and minds to think with, have women. So when a petition was offered in the Legislature by the Woman's Study League of Helena (note the grandiloquence of the nomenclature) providing for the appointment of chaperons for women visiting the State Capitol during legislative sessions, the petition was incontinentally thrown out the window, as a reflection both upon the women of Montana and the members of Montana's Legislature.

Hats off to Helena! The false idea of woman generally, that she is irresponsible and weak, that she is prey to masculine perfidy at all times, is becoming ridiculous by the extremes of its exponents.

Better Methods of Tax Collection

IF partial segregation is adopted, as now seems wholly likely, the State will need all the revenue to be obtained from its own particular taxes. Otherwise, a considerable deficit will exist which must be made good by contributions from the cities and counties; and contributions in the case of Richmond and other principal cities will be large. But it is probable that the State taxes might be made to yield much greater proceeds than at present if some better method of handling them were devised.

This is particularly true of the income tax. In Virginia incomes of more than \$2,000 are subject to taxation; the amount yielded by this source in 1914 was \$123,465. When the prosperity of the State is taken into consideration, the return from the income tax seems far too small, and there can be little doubt that a very large number of incomes pay nothing, or less than their share. The trouble is that they can be easily concealed under our present assessment system.

It is true that incomes derived from the ownership of intangible property will always be more or less uncertainly assessed, but there is no particular reason why the State should not have full information of salaries earned in various occupations. A provision requiring all employers to give in a list of their subordinates who receive more than \$2,000 would bring about a marked increase in the revenue of the State.

Tax Commission Advocates' Choice

THE General Assembly shows every sign of getting down to real work, and now gives sound promise of accomplishing substantial results in providing tax reform for this State. Especially does this appear to be the case in the House. The substitute partial segregation measure, framed with the assistance of Governor Stuart, introduced by Delegate Weaver and favorably reported by the Finance Committee, is to be supplemented by a bill conferring on the State Auditor adequate authority to ferret out concealed intangibles and require their listing for taxation.

Such other legislation as is needed to give the partial segregation plan the highest possible efficiency will be supplied, it has now become evident, by the friends of that theory, who, in the House at least, hold a decisive majority. Fortunately, also, that majority appears to be sufficiently determined and cohesive to rebuke attempts to cause confusion and delay.

It is so clear now that partial segregation is the plan of reform that will be adopted—if it is adopted—that it is time for all those who feel a just resentment against existing conditions and a real desire to alter abuses, to sink their private prejudices and help reform along. Obviously, the commission advocates are not to have their way. Their choice is between giving active assistance to the more numerously favored theory, strengthening by helpful and constructive criticism the measures offered, and a policy of obstruction and destruction that may leave the State, at the end of the special session, just where it was before.

Proposed Embargo on Wheat

THERE is no probability that this government will lay an embargo on wheat exports, for which radical action some politicians and a portion of the public press now clamor. A great share of the reviving prosperity the country is experiencing is due to the heavy wheat crop of last season and to the fact that we are enabled to supply the food demand of warring and war-ridden Europe.

If there is a conspiracy to raise the price of wheat, and thus increase the already too high cost of living, it ought to be hoped that the investigation set in motion by the President will discover it, punish the conspirators and put an end to their dangerous practices. Frankly, we do not believe that such a conspiracy, if it exists, has had any material effect on the market. The real reason for the rapid climb in prices is so easy to see and understand that it is not necessary to seek an extraneous and sinister influence.

As the Springfield Republican says, "what has happened already to the price of wheat is the natural result of the short European crop last year, the blockade of Russia's normal wheat exports at the Dardanelles by the present war, and the unusual purchases of American wheat by all European countries which have had other supplies cut off or are now trying to anticipate their future needs by laying in exceptionally large stores. The present situation is precisely what observers of the grain markets forecasted last August, and no gift of prophecy is needed to see that the buying pressure on the wheat market will grow severer in the coming year if the war is prolonged and stubbornly contested."

To lay an embargo would be to surrender in large part the favorable financial situation the United States occupies. Europe is so anxious to buy our products that dollar exchange is now at a premium in some of the cities of the Continent, notably those of Switzerland, whereas before the war such exchange could be sold only at a heavy discount. The premium is paid because European countries are almost morbidly anxious to establish credits in the United States, for the purchase, in the first place, of wheat and other foodstuffs, and then of arms and munitions of war and things innumerable they cannot buy anywhere else.

New York is becoming one of the great money markets of the world, not because it is the only place where money can be obtained—the nations at war have small difficulty, apparently, in raising loans among their own people—but because the United States is in better position than any other country to supply the world's needs, and American credits, or gold, must be used in the purchase of commodities. As it is now, we are making a double profit, on our money, in the first place, and on our goods, in the second. To lay an embargo on wheat would diminish enormously both of these contributions to the national wealth.

Why Not Get Together?

RICHMOND will be glad to welcome Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Newton and the Post-Office Department official, who is to accompany him, when they come here to decide all over again the vexed and vexing question of where the additional postal facilities the city needs shall be provided. We hope they will hear everybody interested and reach some decision, and we hope then that Richmond business interests will get together to make the decision effective.

After all, what the city requires is additional post-office room, permitting the convenient transaction of the increasing postal business of this territory. The Times-Dispatch has urged in the past, and still believes, that if these considerations can be reconciled with the purchase of the Eleventh and Main Street site, the government should make an effort to acquire that property, at a price within the appropriation. The government owes that much to the owners, who have held up considerable improvements of their own devising at the request of Federal officials and local business organizations.

When advices from Washington were all to the effect that the Treasury Department had found this site less desirable than some others, and had definitely determined it would not use the appropriation for this site's purchase, we urged an amendment to the appropriating measure that would permit the use of the money somewhere else. Our only thought was to prevent the loss of all chance of obtaining what everybody admits is needed.

Now that the matter is reopened, let us settle our private differences as soon as possible. We shall not get very far by this strenuous pulling in opposite directions.

It's getting to be so regular that the telegraph editor can't tell you during his lunch hour who is Provisional President of Mexico. He went to the water cooler the other day to draw a drink, and when he returned to his desk Garza had succeeded Gutierrez. A fine country, that!

It is not often that Richmond's Chief of Police gets stuck in the mud, literally or figuratively, as Major Werner was on Monday afternoon. But suburban streets just now offer unusual opportunities for this form of recreation.

Germany is preparing for a great celebration of the Kaiser's birthday next week. It would be almost a pity if the allies should do anything to render celebration inappropriate.

Senator Lodge still thinks that a German or Japanese expeditionary army may be expected to land on our coasts on or about April 1.

If Carranza keeps it up long enough, his Uncle Samuel may have to hand him something more vigorous than a protest.

SONGS AND SAWS

Humorist of A. Hibber.
Strange, is it not, that of the cups we drink And on the gray to-morrow pause and think, Not one has had a single ill effect, Save that last draught into ourselves to sink?

The first, and all the rest that intervene, By rare and fragrant Memory are kept green, But that accursed cup they call The Last— Oh, that that cup our eyes had never seen!

Why can we not, when in the gay pursuit Of Pleasure and hilarity, to boot, Cut out that final peg and scape the pangs It's sure to cause each penitent Galoot?

The Poet-Satirist Says:
Lots of men who think they know it all hold that view because, as a matter of fact, they do not think at all.

Splitting the Difference.
Private Jinks—Shall we advance, captain, or retire?
Captain Blinks—Well, under all the circumstances, I think this is a case in which we should compromise. You advance and I will retire.

Why Sammy Waited.
When Sammy entered the library the other evening, and perching himself on the edge of a chair, fixed an unblinking eye on his sister's latest conquest, that young gentleman showed distinct signs of uneasiness.
"Why do you stare at me in that fashion?" he asked at last.
"Well," answered Sammy, "sis says you are a perfect stunner, and I was just waiting to hear you turn one loose."

Proportion.
Stubbs—When is a reformer blind to his own vices?
Grubbs—When he is busy with those of other people.

Stubbs—Right as far as it goes, but not complete. In nine cases out of ten.

One We Forgot.
The ancients were a lucky lot. They knew of war and storm, But never heard of such a thing As modern tax reform.

THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

"Cheer up," says the Newport News Times-Herald. "The Peninsula is not going dry." Unless, however, some one should be started by this statement, the Times-Herald explains as follows: "For three years the Lower Peninsula was short of rain, and fears were entertained by some that the drought was permanent. They held that the scarce rain was due to the fact that much of the timber had been cut away. That old theory was long ago exploded by the United States Weather Bureau, and it has been exploded down this way by the copious flow of rain in the past several months." Strange now disappointing some folks can be? And think of the Times-Herald devoting all this space to water!

Progress toward oblation of an institution that once had a considerable vogue in this country is recorded thus by the Covington Virginian: "Yes, the old-time editor is moving on. He's dying and, worse still, he's dying without honor. Fold him up with his commissions from the gang as town scavenger or inspector of clocks or 'postmaster' and his railroad passes and all the other bribes that were used in having him color or suppress the news, and bury him forty feet below the ground, by the time he's in 'it'." And yet "the old-time editor" had his points. Just to enumerate a few of them, he was a useful judge of corn whiskey, sun-cured tobacco and poker hands.

The editor of the Sandy Valley News, speaking from experience, he says, delivers this advice from the top seat of the water wagon: "A mint julep with a big red cherry on top is the natural spice tree of Dixie land, and for the deposed and plucked bird on the banks of old Plum Creek, a bare-footed boy, lying in a bed of spherulitic and listening to the merriment of her art in trying to explain the magic power good liquor has. But it does not tote fair; for one, probably two hours, you wander dreaming in the Elysian fields and then what a difference in the morning. Gone are the dreams of your boyhood days, when you sported in beds of spherulitic and free as the bounding deer, the mocking bird's song has changed from a comical on mint julep to the wail of lost souls damned. The joy rides of the night before, in a gilded car, have changed to a sad-eyed soul riding a broken dmp cart down a slippery rainbow. No boys, it doesn't tote fair; take it from one who has floated in a sea of champagne, listening to the sound of celestial music." This sounds absolutely all right, except the last sentence. When did they start to play the music referred to anywhere near the sea of champagne?

Current Editorial Comment

Public Health in Tropics
The outbreak of an epidemic of smallpox in the city of Vera Cruz so soon after occupation of that place by American troops brings into sharp contrast the methods of sanitation prevailing there under the rule of the United States and that of native authority. It is only a few weeks ago that Vera Cruz was evacuated by our forces. During that short stay the health of our soldiers was uniformly good; not even the difficult conditions of the rainy season brought trouble through sickness which so often assails the unacclimated. But with the return of the Mexicans, disease showed itself in a manner which is regarded as alarming. The cause is undoubtedly evident. During occupancy by our troops the sanitary conditions—drainage, water supply, food—were established and maintained with intelligent care. No such system was continued in operation after the evacuation. Affairs were turned over to Mexican hands. The result is deterioration in the means of protective sanitation and the entrance and propagation of disease.—Boston Post.

Lack of Interest in Safety
A safety exposition was held in New York recently which is said to have been a success in every respect except that it was poorly attended. Attendance is an essential to the success of such an exhibition. Safety demonstrations and devices are of little value if nobody sees them. It is to be hoped that the few who attended New York's exposition profited by what they saw and heard. The question of safety is a vital one, and the people of this country need to give it greater consideration. Most of the residents of American cities are busy, or feel that they are busy, which amounts to the same thing. But nobody ought to be too busy to devote some time and thought to safety. Too little has been paid in the past, and because of that, many numbers of lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed. Safety should be impressed at home, at school and elsewhere. It should be impressed in exhibitions and demonstrations, even though only a small portion of the public is attracted by them. The people are slow to learn some of the things that are most important to the general welfare.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Armed Peace
"Deliver us from another armed peace," is the cry of the peace-loving people through President Butler, of Columbia University. This is not the casual sentiment of a profound statesman and historian. It is the immediate cause of this war, the conflict is the inevitable result of a theory of armed

peace that was costing the nations nearly \$3,000,000,000 a year to maintain. If at the end of this war the nations return to the condition of armed peace that previously prevailed, another war of similar character and consequences is as inevitable as the rising of the sun. The most for armies and navies has to be earned by men who work with their hands, and at the rate of increase in competitive armament during the last twenty years, the men who work with their hands could not indefinitely pay the price. Not would they indefinitely pay the price. A peace that does not settle this stupendous question is no peace. It is only a truce. Another generation would have to flush the work to carry to a conclusion. Whatever the horrors of this war may be, whatever the cost in life and treasure, none of it will have been in vain if the world is delivered from another armed peace and mankind is emancipated from militaryism. On no other terms can civilization re-establish itself.—New York World.

Women and Public Service
The members of the Woman's Department Club who listened to a speaker who advised them to acquaint themselves with the provisions of public service contracts heard excellent advice.

Many annoyances suffered at the hands of various corporations serving the city in one capacity or another could be measurably abated if housewives knew better what they are legally entitled to demand. Men have a poor habit of paying less attention to the details of agreements with public service corporations than to the provisions of contracts entered into daily in the line of their business. A good many of them, as a matter of fact, leave such contracts entirely to the discretion and judgment of their wives. Just why this is the case may be a little difficult to explain, but it may be assumed that it is due to the proved ability of the American woman to conduct the financial affairs of the domestic affairs of the American home to best advantage. The titular head of the family handles this, tacitly at least, and acts accordingly. And the arrangement is generally accepted; the husband accepts it; the wife accepts it, and both may rest assured that the public service corporation accepts it.—Indianapolis News.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 21, 1915.)

There was but very little of interest on either the Richmond or Petersburg lines yesterday. In front of Petersburg the mud and the rains absolutely forbade military operations of any serious character.

The usual commencing in the neighborhood of Dutton, which has ceased to attract very much attention, was indulged in but a short while yesterday morning.

The Federal flag of truce boat, the New York, has arrived at Varina, bringing 500 Confederate prisoners. She will take back an equal number of Federal prisoners and also stores, packages and mail. The prisoners are now confined in the prisons in the North.

General Whiting and Colonel William Lamb were both taken prisoners at Fort Fisher. Both were also wounded. Colonel Lamb seriously, it is feared.

Day before yesterday morning the Federal batteries on the south side of the Appomattox River opened fire on the Confederate Chesterfield batteries. They were warmly replied to, and for two hours the duel was kept up, after which a bill that was something like the stillness of a country graveyard prevailed.

Gen. Henry S. Foote appeared before Judge Hatcher of the Confederate States Circuit Court, yesterday on writ of habeas corpus, and asked to be discharged from the custody of Provost Marshal Hugh S. Doggett, of Fredericksburg. It appearing that the Secretary of War had granted, and Foote can go wherever he pleases.

In the accounts of the fall of Fort Fisher, as published in the Northern papers, the usual effort is made to exaggerate the Confederate losses and conceal those of the Federals; yet they are not so far in it as Thomas Mott Osborne, who was most stubborn. When the truth comes to the surface it will be found that the Federal losses were at least three times as large as those of the Confederates.

W. S. Minter and W. Hunt, claiming exemption from Confederate service, were in the Circuit Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus. Their petition was denied, and they were remanded to the custody of Captain J. S. Hawley.

Gold has declined in price in Richmond, and will probably go much lower yet. It has fallen rapidly for the last four days. Yesterday it reached a low point, at \$50 for one, in Confederate money. A number of the holders of the precious metal were on the streets anxious to sell, and the price went down to \$47 for one. The fall of Fort Fisher and the consequent handling of Wilmington necessarily diminished the value of gold by lessening its demand.

The Voice of the People

Lord Roberts and Stonewall Jackson.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—In an account of a recent visit to the late Lord Roberts, your great general, I read that he had been told of the interest in his battles, Lord Roberts said: "America produced some magnificent soldiers in the past, and the greatest of them, in my opinion, was Stonewall Jackson. He was a great natural military genius, the world never saw a finer general, even than that as a campaigner in the field, he was a superior. In some respects I doubt whether he ever had an equal."

Some one mentioning that General Jackson used to read the campaigns of Napoleon, Lord Roberts said: "Any soldier might learn much by studying the life of Napoleon, and Napoleon might have learned a good deal, too, by studying the times in which the two men lived. The times in which the two men lived were reversed. Hanging over Lord Roberts' desk was a statue of Stonewall Jackson, and it is partly through his influence that the 'History of Jackson's Campaigns,' as a text book, is used in the military college at Sandhurst."

It is gratifying that England's great general and military critic should express so warm an interest in the life of our great general, and it is well in this day, when very crude notions and misleading statements are being put forth by the Southern States, that the life of Stonewall Jackson is being published, that the great view of him, so reliable and renowned a source, be held up to the gaze of the rising generation. We are thus reminded of the fact that the great general is still so near the past that personal prejudice and jealousies have not yet slept the sleep of oblivion, and that the life of Stonewall Jackson will take in history. SAMUEL B. WOODS.
Richmond, January 18, 1915.

Queries and Answers

Emerson.
Did Emerson write that bit about the world's making a path to the door of any man who could make a better mouse trap than any one else?
G. M. F.

Has always been attributed to him, but it is not seemingly to be found in his own writing. The general opinion is that it occurred in some letter written by him, much talked about at the time and never published.

Bible.
Is there any grammatical objection to "Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory?"
B. D. L.

Not the slightest. Language spoken or written without variation from rigid law would be such a bore that people would soon stop reading and talking. In the form you give there is no difficulty in understanding the repetition of the verb, "Thine is the kingdom and (thine is) the power and (thine is) the glory." Grammatically, the form would do as well with "are," but musically, it is fifty times better as it stands.

The Lees.
Can you give me the address of Miss Virginia Lee, daughter of General Richard Lee, and the address of Captain Robert E. Lee?
R. W. MILLER.

She is Mrs. John C. Montgomery. Her address is Manila, Philippine Islands, where her husband is serving in the United States Cavalry. Captain Robert E. Lee is dead.

"A PLACE IN THE SUN"

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



—From the Brooklyn Eagle

WHITMAN FAVORS DEATH PENALTY

ALBANY, N. Y., January 19.—Gunmen would make it unsafe to live in New York city if the death penalty as a punishment for murder in the first degree should be abolished, is the opinion of Governor Whitman, who has had the Governor admits that he is opposed to any bill abolishing capital punishment, but despite this such a measure has been introduced in the Legislature. It is possible that the penalty for murder in the first degree shall be life imprisonment.

Governor Whitman's experience as public prosecutor in New York city for the past five years has convinced him that the average criminal and gunman has no fear of a prison sentence, but that the shadow of the electric chair is a great deterrent to crime. And the Governor believes that with the existing situation remaining as it is in New York City crime would increase immediately by leaps and bounds should the death penalty be removed.

He is unalterably opposed to abolishing the death penalty, said the Governor when asked about it. When pressed for a further statement he refused, declaring that he ought not to do so far in it as Thomas Mott Osborne, who has been taken recently in prison reform work. While it is generally understood that Governor Whitman is a believer in prison reform work his friends declare that he is not inclined to go so far in it as Thomas Mott Osborne, recently named head of the Sing Sing prison, and other men who have made a study of prison ways. In the mind of the Governor it does not do to tamper with the electric chair, which he believes is the only way to keep crime from increasing.

It is also said that the Governor does not favor the prison reform methods of treating offenders sent to State prison for the more serious crimes. For such things as thieving, robbing and the like the Chief Executive believes that reform methods will work well, but when murder, burglary and other serious crimes are committed the Governor thinks punishment should be meted out to the fullest extent of the law. Little good can be done for a man convicted of killing another or of breaking into houses in order to rob, the Governor is inclined to think. More good can be accomplished, he believes, by actually punishing men for these crimes and letting them suffer for them instead of giving them a good time. The average criminal is brought up in a circle of crime and will go back to that circle no matter what thoughts are instilled in him during a pleasant stay in prison, the Governor thinks.

The Governor's attitude is not one that is hastily formed. He has dealt with many criminals in his career, and has had an opportunity to study them at close range. By the manner of the men brought before him in the District Attorney's office in New York City, Mr. Whitman has judged whether or not they feared prison, and whether or not their fear was instilled by the electric chair. It is by watching criminals closely, questioning them and probably even by threatening them, that the Governor has come to his conclusion that it would be wrong to abolish the death penalty. It has been asserted that it was only the fear of the death chair which brought about confessions from certain men and resulted in the arrest and conviction of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal in New York two years ago.

Governor Whitman is determined that the death penalty shall not be abolished while he is Governor. The State prison superintendent, John R. Riley, in a letter to the Governor, has stated that the papers of incorporation were filed several days before the Governor made his position plain, and it is believed that the league will die "a-borning."

Old Landmark To Move

Shoemaker's has moved, says a dispatch from Washington. The quaint old restaurant landmark, which has stood along Newspaper Row since Washington was a village and Pennsylvania Avenue was a continuous mudhole, has been snowed under by the march of progress. The place where statesmen, diplomats, journalists and financiers have sipped their juleps and the cobwebs has gone to a new location.

Not so very long ago Elbert Hubbard, the bard of East Aurora, "which is in Erie County, New York," wrote a monograph about Shoemaker's. He wrote of Colonel John Joyce's poster pasted on the wall; of the cobwebbed ceilings and corners, and of the grave breach of etiquette involved in destroying one of these cobwebs.

Shoemaker's was a "gentleman's bar." If you were not a gentleman you were not supposed to frequent Shoemaker's. The bartenders never wore aprons; they were simply business men, clad in conventional black suits, without even the cuffs of the coat turned back. The cashier's desk, with its antiquated wooden cash-drawer, clipped and scarred with the rings of quarters and half-dollars stood midway between the bar and the front door. The bartender never used a cash register; he would have used loud tones of voice, but only one. When the bill was received he pushed across a check with it. If you were honest you paid the check as you went out the door. If you were not honest you went right out without paying, but only one. At the wall behind the bar was a museum. It was hung and clustered and overlaid with mementoes of a Washington long past.

There used to be a story of a newspaper correspondent who had been inclined mightily toward Shoemaker's. He had planned to write a story about some art work that had been about in the Capitol, but he got his dates (or his drinks) mixed and filed a 2,000-word story on the decorations behind Shoemaker's bar. Shoemaker's, however, is not the only famous old place of its kind to yield to time and progress. Hancock's, not quite as old as Shoemaker's, but almost as hoary with memories and traditions, passed into oblivion several months ago. Hancock's was the famous "1-2-3-4" Pennsylvania Avenue. This is said to have been one of the haunts of Daniel Webster, and "Beau" Harkness made Hancock's his headquarters.

GEORGE BRYAN.
Richmond, January 19, 1915.

Not All the Views

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Referring to the editorial note in your issue of 18th inst., upon the careful selection by the New York Times of numerous hostile newspaper comments upon President Wilson's Indianapolis speech, and the exclusion of those which were commendatory, I take the liberty of saying that I wrote a letter to the editor of the Times on the 14th inst., making substantially the same suggestion of editorial unfairness that you make. But for reasons doubtless sufficient to itself, the Times has not thus far published my letter, which was as follows:

"We, The People of England."

"Editor New York Times,—I submit that the caption of the column on the editorial page of your issue of 13th inst., entitled 'Press of Country on Wilson's Speech,' is a gross misstatement leading in that it attempts to convey the impression that the nine extracts from editorials of other papers, all commenting adversely upon the President's speech at Indianapolis, are those which express the sentiment of the press of the country. But this is not true. A number of the members of the 'press of the country,' quite as representative and respectable as are those whose opinions you quote, have expressed just the opposite opinion of Mr. Wilson's speech. Without unduly trespassing upon your space by quoting from at least nine of the papers, I am writing to suggest that it would be more proper that a journal like the Times—one of whose special sources of self-gratulation and, in the majority of instances, justly so, is its fairness and judicial poise—should give the pro and con of the present case. The material of this you can easily secure by glancing over the issues of other members of the press of the country for a few days. I predict that in quantity and quality it will at least equal in commendation the condemnation of the nine journals selected by you, presumably at least nine of the papers that these are 'unaffected by partisanship, in all up, let the motto of your paper be not only 'all the news that's fit to print,' but also 'all the views that's fair to print.'"